THE Boston-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 1035.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, February 13, 1775.

In Provincial Congress, at Cambridge, Feb. 7, 1775.

WHEREAS it appears to this Congress, that certain persons are employed in divers kinds of work for the army, now stationed in Boston, for the purpose of carrying into execution the latest acts of parliament, and in supplying them with iron for waggons, canvas, tent-poles, and other articles of said equipage, whereby said army may be enabled to take the field, and distress the inhabitants of this country; &

Therefore, *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Congress, and it is accordingly strongly recommended, to the inhabitants of the several Towns and Districts of this province, that should any person or persons, presume to supply the troops now stationed at Boston, or elsewhere in said province, with timber, boards, spars, pickets, tent-poles, canvas, bricks, iron, waggons, carts, carriages, intrenching tools, or any materials for making any of the carriages, or implements aforesaid, with horses or Oxen for draught, or any other materials whatever, which may enable them to annoy, or in any manner distress said inhabitants, he or they so offending, shall be held in the highest detestation and deemed inveterate enemies to America, and ought to be prevented and opposed by all reasonable means whatever. &

And whereas it appears to this Congress, that large quantities of straw will be wanted by the inhabitants of this province, in case we should be driven to the hard necessity of taking up arms in our own defence: —Therefore *Resolved*, That no person or persons ought to sell or dispose of any straw, which he or they may have on hand, except to the inhabitants of this province for their own private use, or the use of said province. And it is strongly recommended by this Congress, to the Committees of Correspondence and Inspection in the several Towns and Districts in this province, to see that the above Resolves be strictly and faithfully adhered to, till otherwise ordered by this or some other Provincial Congress, or House of Representatives.

A true Extract from the Minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, *Secretary.*

The following Petition was prefered to the present Provincial Congress; and altho' we are inform'd that the Prayer was not granted, yet it may serve to shew the Spirit of our Brethren in the Western Counties of this Colony.

To the Honorable House of DELEGATES for the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England, in Provincial Congress assembled, at Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex, on Wednesday the First Day of February, 1775.

THE Subscribers, Delegates from several Towns and Districts in the Counties of Hampshire and Berkshire, in the Province aforesaid, in behalf of their constituents the inhabitants of the said counties, most humbly shew, —That the inhabitants of the said two counties are very generally determined strictly to keep, perform and abide by the Association and Recommendations of the late honorable Continental Congress, and also to the uttermost of their power to conform to and execute the Recommendations and Directions of the late Congress of this Province, more especially such of them as relate to the Payments to *Henry Gardner*, Esq; of the Publick Monies heretofore Granted by the General Court, yet outstanding, and for the organizing, equipping, accoutering and disciplining the militia in general and the minute men in particular, and also respecting the procuring full supplies of the town stocks of ammunition according to law; but upon a careful view and examination of the arms of the inhabitants of the said counties already had by the military officers lately chosen there by the people, it appears that although able-bodied effective and well disposed men generally equipt and furnished with good fire-arms, have already freely offered themselves to fill up and compleat their full proportion of minute-men, as recommended by the late provincial congress, in the county of Berkshire, and in the greatest part of the towns in Hampshire; and all the other towns in said county of Hampshire, are proceeding to fill them up: Nevertheless there are not to be found in the said counties good effective fire arms fully sufficient to equip all the men there able to bear arms, and to act in defence of their country; and as the enemies of these colonies frequently throw out, that administration have conceived a bloody plan of mustering great numbers of the French Canadians, and remote tribes of Savages, and to bring them against this province, in order to effect their system of despotism and tyranny over the inhabitants of these colonies: And as the inhabitants of the said counties apprehend it highly probable that the first attacks that will be made on the people of this province by the said Canadians and Indians, if any such should happen, will fall upon them —The inhabitants of Berkshire and Hampshire, your Petitioners, are therefore humbly of the opinion, that it is absolutely necessary that every man in both the said counties able to bear arms, should be furnished with a good effective firelock: And as there are several such men in both the said counties, by reason of their poverty, utterly unable to furnish themselves with such arms, and as many such able bodied men there are settled upon lands which are not incorporated into towns or districts; and therefore such arms cannot be procured for them, in such manner as is prescribed for the procuring of arms for the poor inhabitants which belong to any town or district, by the laws of this province. Your Petitioners therefore humbly supplicate, that this Congress would take some order which shall be effectual, for the procuring such a number of fire-arms, at the expence of the province, and bestow them upon such poor inhabitants, that there may not be so much as one able-bodied man in either of the said two counties, who shall not be equipp'd with a good effective fire-arm. All which is most humbly submitted. And your Petitioners, as they ought, shall ever pray.

Seth Pomeroy, *Joseph Hawley*,	North Hampton.
John Bliss,	Wilbraham.
John Dickinson,	Hatfield.
Chauncy Brewer,	West-Springfield.
Samuel Howe,	Belchertown.
Elias Lyman,	South-Hampton.
John Patterson,	Lenox.
William Clark,	Gageborough.
Samuel Brown,	Stockbridge.
John Brown,	Pittsfield.
Elijah Brown,	Richmond.
Noah Goodman,	South-Hadley.
Thomas Bell,	Colrain.
William Whiting,	Great-Barrington.
E. Guitteau,	New-Marlborough.
David Deming, *N. Dickinson, jr.*	Amherst.
Joseph Miller,	Ludlow.
Samuel Taylor,	Charlemont.

BOSTON, February 13, 1775. (2)

The whole proceedings of the Continental Congress arrived in London on the 14th of December.

Saturday Evening, by the particular Desire of the Select-Men, an Inquisition was taken on the body of John Mansfield, Labourer, who was found dead in his Bed in a House near Dobel's Wharf, and after a diligent enquiry, which lasted till about midnight, the Jurors returned the following Verdict, "That the said John Mansfield lodged at the "House of Robert Doran in said Boston, on the "night of the ninth Instant, and did the preceeding Evening and during that night, complain "of a violent pain in his Throat, and not having "any assistance or Medicine administered, died the "next morning between the Hours of Nine and "Eleven of the Clock of a Mortification in his "Throat, and by that means came to his Death."

There were several remarkable Circumstances transpired during the Examination, and which had led the neighbourhood to suspect strongly that this person had been murdered.

We are informed, That a Ship from Scotland, with a large Cargo of Goods on board, was last Week sent back from New-York.

Donations receiv'd since our last. (4)

From MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

Mr. Joseph Morrill of Biddeford 0 12 0
Southborough l. 3 0 9—Scarborough l. 11 4 3—Of three Gentlemen at Sturbridge 17 6 4—Sandisfield l. 7 10 0
Beverly, Cash l. 31 9 10 } and Sundries 2-
Ditto July 22, l. 14 2 1 } mounting to 41 10 4
Brookfield, 9 Bushels Rye.
Greenwich, 11¼ Bushels Grain.
Wells, Cash, l. 9 1 1, and 26½ Cords Wood.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

From the Town of Exeter, 100 0 0

CONNECTICUT.

From Messirs. Joseph, Joseph jun. and Christian Higgins, of Lyme, L. 5 6 0
Mr. Ebenezer Plummer of Glastenbury, 6 13 4
N. B. The 128 Sheep and 7 Fat Cattle received October 14, by William Morgan, Esq; and Captain Joseph Gallop, from Groton in Connecticut, was published in the News-Papers as coming from Stonington, which should have been from Groton.

NEW JERSEY.

From Hunterdon County, 30 0 0

VIRGINIA.

Chesterfield, 1898 Bushels Wheat
Cumberland, Henrico, Dinwiddie, Amelia, Goochland Counties: 460 Bushels Corn. 22 Barrels Flour. 5 Bushel Calavas (sees.) By the Schooner Dunmore, Captain Robert Tompkins. (4)

NEWTOWN PIPPINS.

Just Imported from New-York,

And to be Sold at Warehouse No. 5, on Long Wharf,

A few Barrels choice Newtown Pippins,

LIKEWISE,

Sperma Ceti Candles, Indigo, Powder, and Brown Sugars, Sterling Madeira Wine neat as Imported from Madeira, West-India Rum, Brandy, White Beans, Pig Iron, Anchors of most Sizes, &c. &c.

William Homes, opposite the Golden Key, in Ann-Street, has to sell very Reasonably,

Excellent *Narraganſett* CHEESE,

which will be sold in large or small Quantities, as will best suit the Purchaser.—Also a Number of Barrels of very good Brown Sugar, fit for Retailing, Cotton Wool and best French Indigo, West-India Rum, and good old Anchor Brandy, with many other Articles, too many to enumerate in an Advertisement.

RAN-away from me the Subscriber last Tuesday, a Servant Boy named Josiah Holbrook, aged about 17 Years. These are to forwarn all Persons from harbouring, concealing or employing said Servant at any Time, or trusting him upon my Account. And all Masters of Vessels are hereby forbid from carrying said Servant away, as they will be obliged to answer therefor under the Pains and Penalties of the Law in that Case made & provided. Dated at Scituate, this 6th Day of February, A.D. 1775.

WILLIAM COLE.

On WEDNESDAY next, at One o'Clock,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the New Auction-Room, South-Side the Town-House,

A Post Chariot, which may be seen at Mr. Thomas Bumstead's. A. Oliver, Auctioneer.

For private Sale at said Auction-Room,

English and Houshold GOODS, Glass Ware, Clarrett, Port and Frontenac WINES, by the Doz.

N. B. At said Auction-Room constant Attendance is given to receive all kinds of Goods for public & private Sale.

To-Morrow Morning at Ten o'Clock,

Will be Sold, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the House of Mrs. DARBY, deceased, near Mrs. Bennett's Coffee-House, in Fore Street,

All the House Furniture and Wearing Apparel of said DARBY, consisting of

Looking Glasses, Tables, Chairs, Desk, Chest Draws, Feather Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads, some Plate, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Table Linnen, Gowns, Quilts, &c. R. GOULD, Auctioneer.

Lost, a blue speckled Bitch, of the Pointer kind, not above six Months old, had on when lost, a brass Collar with Captain Shee's Name, of the Royal Irish.—She has long brown Ears and a large round brown Spott on the middle of her back, the rest of her marked as above. Whoever will bring her to the Serjeant Major of the Royal Irish, at their Barracks, shall receive FIVE SHILLINGS Sterling Reward, and no Questions ask'd.

N. B. As she has been accustomed entirely to Soldiers, it is hoped she has followed some who will secure her and bring her as directed. Boston, Feb. 10th. 1775.

& See Index under Congress Provincial & See Index under Troops & see post Act pa. 499 Stat. Act for regulating the Charter pa. 532 Act for administering Justice, pa. 509 & Billeting Act pa. 540 & See Selectmens advertisement pa. 553 & See Revenue Cumberland pa. 1087 (1) & pa. 66 & See Index under Coin & Continental (2) See pa. 95 Cols. 1, 97

To the Inhabitants of the Colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

MY FRIENDS, *(see pa. 662)*

MASSACHUSETTENSIS, whose pen can wheedle with the tongue of king Richard the third, in his first paper, threatens you with the vengeance of Great-Britain, and assures you that if she had no authority over you, yet she would support her claims by her fleets and armies, Canadians and Indians. In his next he alters his tone, and sooths you with the generosity, justice and humanity, of the nation.

I shall leave him to shew how a nation can claim an authority which they have not by right, and support it by fire and sword, and yet be generous and just.—The nation I believe is not vindictive, but the minister has discovered himself to be so, in a degree that would disgrace a warrior of a savage tribe.

The wily Massachusettensis thinks our present calamity is to be attributed to the bad policy of a popular party, whose measures, whatever their intentions were, have been opposite to their profession, the public good.—The present calamity seems to be nothing more nor less, than reviving the plans of Mr. Bernard and the junto, and Mr. Grenville & his friends in 1764.—Surely this party, are and have been rather unpopular.—The popular party did not write Bernard's letters, who so long ago pressed for the demolition of all the charters upon the continent, and a parliamentary taxation to support government and the administration of justice in America.(4) The popular party did not write Oliver's letters,(5) who inforces Bernard's plans, nor Hutchinson's,(6) who pleads with all his eloquence and pathos for parliamentary penalties, ministerial vengeance, and an abridgement of English liberties. *and see pa. 1057, 1158.*

There is not in human nature a more wonderful phænomenon; nor in the whole theory of it, a more intricate speculation; than the *shiftings, turnings, windings* and *evasions* of a guilty conscience. Such is our unalterable moral constitution, that an internal inclination to do wrong, is criminal: and a wicked thought, stains the mind with guilt, and makes it tingle with pain.—Hence it comes to pass that the guilty mind, can never bear to think that its guilt is known to God or man, no, nor to itself.

——Cur tamen hoc tu
Evasisse putes, quod diri conscia facti
Mens habet attonitus, et surdo verbere cædit
Occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum?
Pœna autem vehemens, ac multo sævior illis,
Quas & cædibus gravis in venit Rhadamanthus,
Nocte dieque suum gestare in pectore testem,
Juv. Sat. 13. 192.

Massachusettensis and his friends the tories, are startled at the calamities they have brought upon their country, and their conscious guilt, their smarting, wounded minds, will not suffer them to confess, even to themselves what they have done.—Their silly denials of their own share in it before a people who they know have abundant evidence against them, never fail to remind me of an ancient fugitive, whose conscience could not bear the recollection of what he had done. "I know not, am I my brothers keeper"? he replies, with all the apparent simplicity of truth and innocence, to one from whom he was very sensible his guilt could not be hid. The still more absurd and ridiculous attempts of the tories, to throw off the blame of these calamities from themselves to the whigs, remind me of another story which I have read in the old testament.—When Joseph's brethren had sold him to thesIshmaelites for twenty pieces of silver, in order to conceal their own avarice, malice, and envy, they dip the coat of many colours in the blood of a Kid, and say that an evil beast had rent him in pieces and devoured him.

However, what the sons of Israel intended for ruin to Joseph, proved the salvation of the family; and I hope and believe that the whigs, will have the magnanimity, like him, to suppress their resentment, and the felicity of saving their ungrateful brothers.

This writer has a faculty of insinuating errors into the mind, almost imperceptibly, he dresses them so in the guise of truth. He says "that the revenue to the crown from America, amounted to but little more than the charges of collecting it," at the close of the last war.—I believe it did not to so much.—The truth is, there was never any pretence of raising a revenue in America before that time, and when the claim was first set up, it gave an alarm, like a warlike expedition against us. True it is that some duties had been laid before by parliament, under pretence of regulating our trade, and by a collusion and combination between the West-India planters and the North-American governors, some years before duties had been laid upon molasses, &c. under the same pretence, but in reality merely to advance the value of the estates of the planters in the West India islands, and to put some plunder, under the name of thirds of seisures into the pockets of the governors. But these duties tho' more had been collected in this province than in any other in proportion, were never regularly collected in any of the colonies. So that the idea of an American revenue for one purpose or another had never, at this time, been formed in American minds.

Our writer goes on, "She Great-Britain tho't it as reasonable that the colonies should bear a part of the national burthen, as that they should share in the national benefit."

Upon this subject Americans have a great deal to say.—The national debt before the last war was near an hundred millions. Surely America had no share in running into that debt. Where is the reason then that she should pay it?—But a small part of the sixty millions spent in the last war, was for her benefit. Did not she bear her full share of the burden of the last war in America? Did not this province pay twelve shillings in the pound in taxes for the support of it: and send a fifth or seventh part of her sons into actual service? and at the conclusion of the war, was she not left half a million sterling in debt? Did not all the rest of New-England exert itself in proportion? What is the reason that the Massachusetts has paid its debt, and the British minister in thirteen years of peace has paid none of his?—Much of it might have been paid in this time, had not such extravagance and peculation prevailed as ought to be an eternal warning to America, never to trust such a minister with her money. What is the reason that the great and necessary virtues of simplicity, frugality and economy, cannot live in England, Scotland and Ireland, as well as America?

We have much more to say still. Great Britain has confined all our trade to herself.—We are willing she should, as far as it can be for the good of the empire.—But we say that we ought to be allowed as credit, in the account of public burdens and expences, so much paid in taxes, as we are obliged to sell our commodities to her cheaper than we could get for them at foreign markets. This difference is really a tax upon us, for the good of the empire.—We are obliged to take from Great-Britain commodities that we could purchase cheaper elsewhere. This difference is a tax upon us for the good of the empire. We submit to this chearfully, but insist that we ought to have credit for it, in the account of the expences of the empire, because it is really a tax upon us.—Another thing, I will venture a bold assertion. Let Massachusettensis or any other friend of the minister, confute me.—The three million Americans, by the tax aforesaid upon what they are obliged to export to Great-Britain only, what they are obliged to import from Great-Britain only, and the quantities of British manufactures which in these climates they are obliged to consume, more than the like number of people in any part of the three kingdoms, ultimately pay more of the taxes and duties that are apparently paid in Great-Britain, than any three million subjects in the three kingdoms.—All this may be computed and reduced to stubborn figures, by the minister, if he pleases. We cannot do it. We have not the accounts, records, &c.—Now let this account be fairly stated, and I will engage for America, upon any penalty, that she will pay the overplus, if any, in her own constitutional way, provided it is to be applied for national purposes, as paying off the national debt, maintaining the fleet, &c. not to the support of a standing army in time of peace, placemen, pensioners, &c.

Besides, every farthing of expence which has been incurred on pretence of protecting, defending and securing America since the last war, has been worse than thrown away, it has been applied to do mischief.—Keeping an army in America has been nothing but a public nuisance.

Furthermore, we see that all the public money that is raised here, and have reason to believe all that will or can be raised, will be applied not for public purposes, national or provincial, but merely to corrupt the sons of America, and create a faction to destroy its interest and happiness.

There is scarcely three sentences together, in all the voluminous productions of this plausible writer which do not convey some error in fact or principle, tinged with a colouring to make it pass for truth. He says "the idea, that the stamps were a tax, not only exceeding our proportion, but beyond our utmost ability to pay, united the colonies generally in opposing it." That we thought it beyond our proportion and ability is true, but it was not this thought which united the colonies in opposing it. When he says that at first we did not dream of denying the authority of parliament to tax us, much less to legislate for us, he discovers plainly either a total inattention to the sentiments of America at that time, or a disregard of what he affirms.

The truth is, the authority of parliament was never generally acknowledged in America.—More than a century since, the Massachusetts and Virginia, both protested against even the act of navigation and refused obedience, for this very reason, because they were not represented in parliament and were therefore not bound: and afterwards confirmed it by their own provincial authority. And from that time to this, the general sense of the colonies has been, that the authority of parliament was confined to the regulation of trade, and did not extend to taxation or internal legislation. *(8)*

In the year 1764, your house of representatives sent home a petition to the king, against the plan of taxing them.—Mr. Hutchinson, Oliver, and their relations and connections, were then in the legislature, and had great influence there. It was by their influence that the two houses were induced to waive the word rights, and an express denial of the right of parliament to tax us, to the great grief and distress of the friends of liberty in both houses.—Mr. Otis and Mr. Thatcher laboured in the committee to obtain an express denial. Mr. Hutchinson expressly said he agreed with them in opinion, that parliament had no right, but tho't it ill policy to express this opinion in the petition.—In truth, I will be bold to say, there was not any member of either house, who thought that parliament had such a right at that time.—The house of representatives, at that time, gave their approbation to Mr. Otis's Rights of the Colonies, &c. in which it was shewn to be inconsistent with the Right of British Subjects to be taxed, but by our own Representatives.(9) In 1765, our house expressly resolved against the right of parliament to tax us. The Congress at New-York, resolved 3. "That it is inseparably essential to the freedom of a people, and the undoubted right of Englishmen, that no tax be imposed on them, but with their own consent given personally, or by their representatives. 4. That the people of the colonies are not, and from their local circumstances cannot be represented in the house of Commons of Great-Britain. 5. That the only representatives of the people of the colonies, are the persons chosen thereto by themselves; and that no taxes ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them, but by their respective legislatures."—Is it not a striking disregard to truth in the artful Massachusettensis to say, that at first we did not dream of denying the right of parliament to tax us? It was the principle that united the colonies to oppose it, not the quantum of the tax. Did not Dr. Franklin deny the right in 1754, in his remarks upon Governor Shirley's scheme, and suppose that all America would deny it? We had considered ourselves as connected with Great-Britain, but we never thought parliament the supreme legislature over us.—We never generally supposed it to have any authority over us, but from necessity, and that necessity we thought confined to the regulation of trade, and to such matters as concern'd all the colonies together. We never allowed them any authority in our internal concerns.

This writer says, acts of parliament for regulating our internal polity were familiar.—This I deny. So far otherwise—that the hatter's act was never regarded—the act to destroy the Land Bank Scheme raised a greater ferment in this province, than the Stamp-Act did, which was appealed only by passing province laws directly in opposition to it.—The act against slitting mills, and tilt-hammers, never was executed here.—As to the 22d. age, it was so useful a regulation, so few persons paid it, and they found such a benefit by it, that little opposition was made to it: yet every man who thought about it, call'd it an usurpation.—Duties for regulating trade we paid, because we thought it just and necessary that they should regulate the trade which their power protected.—As for duties for a revenue, none were ever laid by parliament for that purpose until 1764, when, and ever since, its authority to do it has been constantly denied.—Nor is this complaisant writer near the truth, when he says, "We know that in all those acts of government, the good of the whole had been consulted." On the contrary, we know that the private interest of provincial governors and West India planters, had been consulted in the duties on foreign molasses, &c. and the private interest of a few Portugal merchants, in obliging us to touch at Falmouth with Fruit, &c. in opposition to the good of the whole, and in many other instances.

The resolves of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, upon the stamp act, did great honor to that province, and to the eminent patriot Patrick Henry, Esq. who composed them.(10)—But these resolves made no alteration in the opinion of the colonies, concerning the right of parliament to make that act.—They expressed the universal opinion of the continent at that time, and the alacrity with which every other colony, and the Congress at New-York, adopted the same sentiment in similar resolves, proves the entire union of the colonies in

(7) See Index under Oliver Vol. 1. 2. 3. 4.

(8) See Mag. Char. pa. 790. 1050. petition of right pa. 816. Bill of right pa. 1059 Vol. 2.

(9) See resolves pa. 254, Vol. 1.

(10) See Index under Congress Vol. 1.

(11) See page 366. Vol. 1.

(12) See pa. 655.

(13) See on these Acts, page 1172.

(14) See molasses Act pa. 9 Vol. 2.

(15) See Index under Resolves

(16) ved pa. 116.

* Jonathan Sewall. ‖ See List of Grievances, pa. 791. † See Indexes under Barnard, Vol. 1, 2, 3, 4.) See juents, &c. 658

(1) See page 658 x Sleeper Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. (2) See Index under Letters of Oliver (3) See Index

it, and their universal determination to avow and support it.

What follows here, that it became so popular that his life was in danger, who suggested the contrary? and that the Press was open to one side only, are direct misrepresentations and wicked calumnies.

Then we are told, by this sincere writer, that when we obtained a partial repeal of the statute imposing duties on glass, paper and teas, this was the lucky moment, when to have closed the dispute.—What? with a Board of Commissioners remaining, the sole end of whose creation was to form and conduct a revenue—with an act of parliament remaining, the professed design of which expressed in the preamble, was to raise a revenue, and appropriate it to the payment of governors and Judges salaries, the duty remaining too upon an article, which must raise a large sum, the consumption of which would constantly increase? Was this a time to retreat?—Let me ask this sincere writer a simple question. Does he seriously believe that the designs of imposing other taxes, and of new-modelling our governments, would have been laid aside, by the ministry or by the servants of the crown here?—Does he think that Mr. Bernard, Mr. Hutchinson, the Commissioners and others, would have been content then to have desisted: If he really thinks so, he knows little of the human heart, and still less of those gentlemens hearts.—It was at thirvery time that the salary was given to the governor, and an order soliciting for that to the Judges.

Then we are entertained with a great deal of ingenious talk about Whigs and Tories, and at last are told that some of the Whigs owed all their importance to popularity. And what then? Did not as many of the Tories owe their importance to popularity?—And did not many moreowe all their importance to unpopularity?—If it had not been for their taking an active part on the side of the ministry, would not some of the most conspicuous and eminent of them have been unimportant enough? Indeed through the two last administrations to despise and hate the people, and to be despised and hated by them, were the principal recommendations to the favours of government, and all the qualification that was required.

The Tories, says he, were for closing the controversy. That is, they were for contending no more, and it was equally true that they never were for contending at all, but lying at mercy. It was the very end they had aimed at from the beginning. They had now got the Governor's salary out of the revenue—a number of pensions and places, and they knew they could at any time get the judges salaries from the same fountain, and they wanted to get the people reconcil'd and familiarised to this, before they went upon any new projects.

The Whigs were averse to restoring government, they even refused to revive a temporary riot act, which expired about this time.—Government had as much vigour then as ever, excepting only in those cases which affected this dispute: The riot act expired in 1770, immediately after the Massacre in King Street.(2) It was not revived and never will be in this colony, nor will any one ever be made in any other, while a standing army is illegally posted here, to butcher the people, whenever a governor, or a magistrate, who may be a tool, shall order it. "Perhaps the Whigs tho't that mobs were a necessary ingredient in their system of opposition."

Whether they did or no, it is certain that mobs have been thought a necessary ingredient by the tories in their system of administration, mobs of the worst sort with red coats, fusees and bayonets, and the lives and limbs of the whigs have been in greater danger from these than ever the tories were from others. (3)

"The scheme of the whigs flattered the people with the idea of independence; the tories plan supposed a degree of subordination."—This is artful enough as usual, not to say jesuitical. The word independence is one of those, which this writer uses as he does treason and rebellion to impose upon the undistinguishing on both sides of the atlantic.—But let us take him to pieces. What does he mean by independence? does he mean independent of the crown of Great-Britain, and an independent republic in America, or a confederation of independent republics? no doubt he intended the undistinguishing should understand him so. If he did; nothing can be more wicked, or a greater slander on the whigs, because he knows there is not a man in the province among the whigs, nor ever was, who harbours a wish of that sort. Does he mean that the people were flattered with the idea of total independence on parliament? if he does, this is equally malicious and injurious, because he knows that the equity and necessity of parliament's regulating trade has always been acknowledged(4) our determination to consent and submit to such regulations constantly expressed, and all the acts of trade in fact to this very day, much more submitted to and strictly executed in this province, than any other in America. (4)

There is equal ambiguity, in the words "degree of subordination."—The whigs acknowledge a subordination to the king, in as strict and strong a sense as the tories.(5) The whigs acknowledge a voluntary subordination to parliament, as far as the regulation of trade.(4) What degree of subordination then do the tories acknowledge? an absolute dependence upon parliament as their supreme legislative, in all cases whatsoever, in their internal polity as well as taxation?(6) this would be too gross and would loose him all his readers, for there is no body here who will expose his understanding so much as explicitly to adopt such a sentiment.—Yet it is such an absolute dependance and submission, that these writers would perswade us to, or else there is no need of changing our sentiments and conduct. Why will not these gentlemen speak out, shew us plainly their opinion that the new government they have fabricated for this province is better than the old, and that all the other measures we complain of are for our and the public good, and exhort us directly to submit to them? the reason is, because they know they should loose their readers.

"The whigs were sensible that there was no oppression that could be seen or felt." The tories have so often said and wrote this to one another, that I sometimes suspect they believe it to be true. But it is quite otherwise. The castle of the province was taken out of their hands and garrisoned by regular soldiers(7) this they could see, and they thought it indicated an hostile intention and disposition towards them.—They continually paid their money to collectors of duties, this they could both see and feel.—An host of placemen,(8) whose whole business it was to collect a revenue, were continually rolling before them in their chariots.—These they saw.—Their governor was no longer paid by themselves according to their charter, but out of the new revenue, in order to render their assemblies useless and indeed contemptible.—The judges salaries were threatned every day to be paid in the same unconstitutional manner.—The dullest eye-sight could not but see to what all this tended, viz. to prepare the way for greater innovations and oppressions.(1) They knew a minister would never spend his money in this way, if he had not some end to answer by it. Another thing they both saw and felt. Every man, of every character, who by voting, writing, speaking, or otherwise, had favoured the stamp act, the tea act, and every other measure of a minister or governor, who they knew was aiming at the destruction of their form of government, and introducing parliamentary taxation, was uniformly, in some department or other promoted to some place of honour and profit for ten years together: and on the other hand, every man who favoured the people in their opposition to those innovations,(9) was depressed, degraded and persecuted as far as it was in the power of the government to do it.

This they considered as a systematical means of encouraging every man of abilities to espouse the cause of parliamentary taxation, and the plan of destroying their charter privileges, and to discourage all from exerting themselves, in opposition to them. This they thought a plan to enslave them, for they uniformly think that the destruction of their charter, making the council & judges wholly dependent on the crown, and the people subject to the unlimited power of parliament as their supreme legislative, is slavery.(10) They were certainly rightly told then that the ministry and their governors together had formed a design to enslave them, and that when once this was done, they had the highest reason to expect window taxes, hearth taxes, land taxes and all others. And that these were only paving the way for reducing the country to lordships.—Were the people mistaken in these suspicions? Is it not now certain that Governor Bernard in 1769 had formed a design of this sort? read his principles of polity,(11) and that Lt. Governor Oliver as late as 1768 or 9 inforced the same plan? read his letters. pa. 1160, &c.

Now if Massachusettensis will be ingenuous, avow this design, shew the people its utility, and that it ought to be done by parliament, he will act the part of an honest man. But to insinuate that there was no such plan, when he knows there was, is acting the part of one of the junto. pa. 1160, &c.

It is true that the people of this country in general, and of this province in special, have an hereditary apprehension of and aversion to lordships temporal and spiritual. Their ancestors fled to this wilderness to avoid them—They suffer'd sufficiently under them in England. And there are few of the present generation who have not been warned of the danger of them by their fathers or grandfathers, and injoined to oppose them.—And neither Bernard nor Oliver ever dared to avow before them, the designs which they had certainly formed to introduce them.) Nor does Massachusettensis dare to avow his opinion in their favour. I don't mean that such avowal would expose their persons to danger, but their characters and writings to universal contempt.

When you were told that the people of England were deprived, the parliament venal, and the ministry corrupt, were you not told most melancholly truths? will Massachusettensis deny any of them? does not every man who comes from England, whig or tory, tell you the same thing? do they make any secret of it, or use any delicacy about it? do they not most of them avow that corruption is so established there, as to be incurable, and a necessary instrument of government?—is not the British constitution arrived nearly to that point, where the Roman republic was when Jugurtha left it, and pronounc'd it a venal city ripe for destruction, if it can only find a purchaser? if Massachusettensis can prove that it is not, he will remove from my mind, one of the heaviest loads which lies upon it.

Who has censured the tories for remissness, I know not.—Whoever it was, he did them great injustice. Every one that I know of that character, has been thro' the whole tempestuous period, as indefatigable as human nature will admit, going about seeking whom he might devour, making use of art, flattery, terror, temptation and alurement, in every shape in which human wit could dress it up, in public and private. But all to no purpose. The people have grown more and more weary of them every day, untill now the land mourns under them.——

Massachusettensis is then seized with a violent fit of anger at the clergy.—It is curious to observe the conduct of the Tories towards this sacred body. If a clergyman preaches against the principles of the revolution, and tells the people that upon pain of damnation they must submit to an established government of whatever character, the Tories cry him up as an excellent man, and a wonderful preacher, invite him to their tables, procure him missions from the society, and chaplainships to the navy, & flatter him with the hopes of lawn sleeves. But if a clergyman preaches Christianity, and tells the magistrates that they were not distinguished from their brethren for their private emolument, but for the good of the people, that the people are bound in conscience to obey a good government, but are not bound to submit to one that aims at destroying all the ends of government—Oh Sedition! Treason!

The clergy in all ages and countries, and in this in particular, are disposed enough to be on the side of government, as long as it is tolerable: If they have not been generally in the late administrations on that side, it is a demonstration that the late administration has been universally odious.

The clergy of this province are a virtuous, sensible and learned set of men, and they don't take their sermons from news papers but the bible, unless it be a few who preach passive obedience——These are not generally curious enough to read Hobbs.—

It is the duty of the clergy to accommodate their discourses to the times, to preach against such sins as are most prevalent, and recommend such virtues as are most wanted. For example, if exorbitant ambition, and venality are predominant, ought they not to warn their hearers against these vices?—If public spirit is much wanted, should they not inculcate this great virtue? If the rights and duties of christian magistrates and subjects are disputed, should they not explain them, shew their nature, ends, limitations and restrictions, how much soever it may move the gall of Massachusettensis?

Let me put a supposition.—Justice is a great christian as well as moral duty and virtue, which the clergy ought to inculcate and explain.—Suppose a great man of a parish should for seven years together receive 600 sterling a year, for discharging the duties of an important office, but during the whole time, should never do one act or take one step about it.—Would not this be great injustice to the public?—And ought not the parson of that parish to cry aloud & spare not, & shew such a bold transgressor his sin?—Shew that justice was due to the public as well as to an individual, and that cheating the public of four thousand two hundred pounds sterling is at least as great a sin as taking a chicken from a private hen roost, or perhaps a watch from a fob!——

Then we are told that news papers and preachers have excited outrages disgraceful to humanity.—Upon this subject I will venture to say, that there have been outrages in this province which I neither justify, excuse or extenuate; but these were not excited, that I know of, by news papers or sermons. That however, if we run through the last ten years, and consider all the tumults and outrages that have happened, & at the same time recollect the insults, provocations and oppressions

(1) see life of Grevson Ca, pa. 971.
(2) see pa. 60, Vol. 3.
(3) see Index under Troops Vol. 1, 2, 3, 4.
(4) see page 591, Vol. 3, & pa. 667.—685.
(5) see our Charter, pa. 1077. Vol. 2.
(6) see declaratory act, pa. 524.
(7) See act al'owing the Charter, pa. 532.—act for administering Justice, pa. 509
(8) see Index under Castle Vol. 3.
(10) see Index under Commissioners, Vol. 1, 3, 4, pa. 84. see the act, pa. 53, Vol.
(11) See act allowing Charter, pa. 53.
(12) See Index under Oliver Vol. 1, 3, 4.
(13) See Junto, pa. 65.
(14) See Oliver Letters, pa. 1160.
(15) See English Liberties, pa. 682. Vol. 2, pa. Vol. 4.

* Jonathan Sewall. † See pa. 105, 133, Vol. 3. ‡ See the def. pa. 735, Vol. 1. § See Index, under Commissioners, Vol. 1, 2, 3.

(1) pa. 379-434, Vol. 2. pa. 55-92, Vol. 3. (18) see pa. 133, 169, Vol. 2. (19) see indexes, under riots, Vol. 1, 2, 3, 4, under Sea.

& they were paid, see Index, under Gov. Hutchinson & Judges. ‡ See their plan, pa. 655. § See Indexes Vol. 1, 2, 3, 4. under Commissioners. (11) see pa. 97. ¶ see Index under pensions

(1) See Index under riots—Journal of the time, page 323, &c. Vol. 2. (2) See Index, under Congress Provincial. × see declaration of independency, page 971 (3) see list of Grievances, pa. 971 —— see Index, under Congress Continental. (4) see pa. 606.

see pa. 667

which this people have endured; we shall find the two characteristicks of this people, religion and humanity, strongly marked on all their proceedings, not a life, nor that I have ever heard, a single limb has been lost thro' the whole. I will take upon me to say, there is not another province on this continent, nor in his majesty's dominions, where the people, under the same indignities, would not have gone greater lengths.—Consider the tumults in the three kingdoms, consider the tumults in ancient Rome, in the most virtuous of her periods, and compare them with ours.—It is a saying of Machiavel, which no wise man ever contradicted, which has been literally verified in this province, that "while the mass of the people is not corrupted, tumults do no hurt."—By which he means, that they leave no lasting ill effects behind.——

But let us consider the outrages committed by the Tories. Half a dozen men shot dead in an instant, in king street, frequent resistance and affronts to civil officers and magistrates, officers, watchmen, citizens, cut and mangled in a most inhuman manner. (1) Not to mention the shootings for desertion, and the frequent cruel whippings for other faults, cutting and mangling men's bodies before the eyes of citizens, spectacles which ought never to be introduced into populous places. (1) The worst sort of tumults and outrages ever committed in this province, were excited by the tories. (1) But more of this hereafter.

We are then told that the whigs erected a provincial democracy, (2) or republic, in the province. I wish Massachusettensis knew what a democracy, or republic is.——But this subject must be considered another time.

NOVANGLUS.

(To be continued) pa. 669.

Messieurs Printers. Instead of *Cawings* of Cormorants, in a former paper, (3) you have printed *cosings*, too dove-like a word for the birds intended. (3) pa. 658

The following Piece was wrote more than twelve Months past; and is now published as a Prophesy hastening fast to a Completion.

LET Grecian Bards and Roman Poets tell
How *Hector* fought, and how great *Priam* fell;
Paint Armies ravaging th' *Ilian* Coast,
And fields of blood and mighty Battles lost.
Let mad *Cassandra*, with dishevel'd Hair,
With streaming Eyes and frantic Bosom bare,
With dark presages and ill boding Dreams
Of Murder, Rapine, and the solemn Themes
Of Slaughter'd Cities, and their sinking Spires,
Wrap'd in the flames of *Greece* avenging fires.
To bolder Pens I leave the Tragic Tale,
If some kind Muse from *Tempe*'s gentle Vale,
With softer Symphony will touch the String,
I'll happier tidings from Parnassus bring.
Not *Cæsars*, *Sylla*, or old *Philip*'s Son,
Who Sigh'd and Wept when he'd one World undone,
(Tho' not from Pity's fource the flowing Tear,
But grief to find his rage was bounded here)
Shall be the Subjects of my warbling Lyre,
For yet I see *Persepolis* on fire:
Those plunderers of Men I'll greatly scorn,
And Sing of Nations, Empires, yet unborn.
I look with rapture at the distant Dawn, ×
And View the Glories of the op'ning Morn;
When Justice holds her Sceptre o'er the Land,
And rescues Freedom from the Tyrant's hand;
When Patriot States in Laurel Crowns arise,
And only Merit bears away the Prize;
When truth's bright Banners shall be here display'd,
And Virtue rear her long dejected Head:
Her Standards plant beneath the'e gladned Skies,
Commerce revive, and Arts and Science rise,
While Empires lofty spreading Sails unfurl'd,
Roll swiftly on towards the Western World. ×
Long she's resign'd her Asiatic Throne,
And leaving Atricks barbarous burning Zone
On the broad ruins of Rome's haughty Power,
Erected Remparts round fair Europe's shore:
But in these blasted Climes, no more presides,
She o'er the vast Atlantic Surges rides;
Visits *Columbia*'s distant fertile Plains, ×
Where LIBERTY a happy Goddess reigns; ×
Where no proud Despot rules with lawless Sway,
Nor Orphan's spoils become the Minions prey.
No more the Widow'd bleeding bosom mourns,
Nor injur'd Cities weep their slaughter'd Sons;
For may each Tyrant by the hand of fate,
And hostile Troops, the Bane of every State,
Be spurn'd from fair AMERICA, as far
As bright *Hesperus* from the polar Star.
Then best Religion in her purest form, ×
Beyond the Reach of persecution's Storm:
Both Bigotry and Vice shall triumph o'er,
Sequester'd in the Sylvan Shades no more.
Deck'd in pure Azure gracefully array'd,
In native Majesty she stands display'd:
Cities and Courts revere her sacred shrine,
And Nobles feel her influence divine.
Princes and Peasants catch the glowing flame,
And lisping Infants praise JEHOVAH's Name.
But while I see this Common Wealth arise, ×
And bright *Millenian* prospects greet my Eyes,
I weep BRITTANIA, once *Europa*'s pride;
To Fame and Virtue long she stood ally'd.
This glorious Queen the Mistress of the Isles,
Torn up by faction and intestine broils;
Become the prey of each rapacious arm,
Strip'd and distrob'd of every Native charm.
Strong and erect like some fair polish'd Tow'r,
She long defied each Neighb'ring hostile pow'r,
And sent her brave and valiant Sons in quest
Of foreign Realms, who by no fears repressed,
The Icy Cliffs of Europe's happy shore,
Left far behind, and unknown Worlds explore.
They quaffed plenty Luxury and Ease,
And tempt the dangers of the frozen Seas:
While Hope's soft breezes fan'd the swelling sails,
And Fame and Glory spurn'd the ruder gales.
From shore to shore the lengthen'd Pendants sweep,
Regardless of the terrors of the Deep:
Though Ocean roar'd and Northern billows roll,
Compass'd the Globe, and sail'd from pole to pole.
With Cities circled the Barbarian coasts,
And planted Vineyards o'er the barren wastes.
In Britain's Lap the rich produce was pour'd,
Which Heaven benignant plentifully shower'd;
'Till she ungrateful join'd an impious band,
And Chains of thraldom forg'd with guilty hand. (3)
The cruel Parent suck'd her Children's Veins,
And the life blood the monster Mother drains:
Broke the firm Union whence her Vigour grew;
Dissolv'd the bands, and cut the Sinews through. ×
Has FREEDOM's Genius quite forsook her Climes;
Where are her *Hampdens*, *Harringtons* and *Pyms*?
Arise ye venerable Shades, inspire
A languid Muse with patriotic fire;
'Till ev'ry bosom feels a noble flame,
And emulates a *Locke's* or *Sidney's* name.
And when the Glow from breast to breast is spread,
From Sire to Son, the latent Sparks convey'd:
Rest sacred Ashes in thy peaceful Urns,
Lie undisturb'd, the glorious ardour burns.—
Though far transfer'd from thy lov'd Native Soil,
Virtue turn'd pale, and Freedom left the Isle.
When she stretch'd out her avaricious hand,
And shew'd her Sons her hostile bloody Wand, (3)
United Millions ward the pointed blow,
She starts, recoils, and sadly taught to know;
Cities with Cities league'd, and Town with Town,
'Till trembling *Britain* finds herself undone. ×
Think not this all a Visionary Scene
For he who weilds the grand the vast Machine,
Who bids the Morn from Eastern Ocean rise,
And paler Cynthia cheer the Midnight Skies,
Who holds the Balance, who stretch'd out the line,
O'er all Creation, form'd the great design.
Ten thousand Worlds to scatter o'er the plain,
And spread new Glories through his wide Domain;
Who rules the stars, and taught the rolling spheres
To measure round the quick revolving years.
At awful distance from his radiant Throne,
Suspended this Terrestrial Ball hangs down;
Yet still presides and watches o'er the fates
Of all the Kingdoms that his pow'r creates.
E'er he winds up the closing act of time,
And draws the Veil from Systems more sublime:
In swift progression Westward throws the Bowl,
Till mighty Empire crowns the spacious whole.
Then this far distant corner of the Earth,
Shall boast her *Decii*'s and her *Fabii*'s birth;
When the young Heroes wond'ring shall be told,
That Britain barter'd worth for thirst of Gold. ×
How lost in Luxury her Silken Sons,
Forgot her EDWARDS, claim'd the *Bourbon* crowns;
That Tyrants trembled on the tott'ring Throne;
And haughty Monarchs fear'd *Brittannia*'s frown.
But sunk her pompous, her illustrious name,
Dispoil'd of Wealth, of Grandeur and of Fame;
Buried beneath her complicated crimes;
A sad Memento to succeeding times.
Distress'd, dismay'd, she lifts her suppliant Hand,
And asks *Protection* from this *injur'd* Land; (3)
Whose peaceful Sons have drawn Oblivion o'er,
Unnumber'd wrongs and blotted out the score. (3)
Yet heave a Sigh, and drop the tender Tear,
And weep *Brittannia*'s punishment severe;
When they researching o'er some future Chart,
Scarce find the Seat of Mighty *Brunswick*'s Court;
For neighb'ring States will seize the venal Isle,
And Gallic Princes distribute the spoil:
The Mistress of the Seas no more commands,
Her floating Towers quit the naked Strands
The weeping *Nariads* leave the dismal Shore,
And *Neptune*'s Sons their wat'ry Dirges roar;
And Traffick wafted on the Eastern Gales,
Leaves the proud *Thames* and spreads her whiten'd Sails
From *Florida* to *Nova-Scotia* Shores, ×
They pour their Treasures and unlade their Stores;
But no kind aid to succour or defend
The Parent State the pitying Arts can lend;
For Heav'n Omnipotent denounc'd her doom,
Nor Mortal Pow'rs can the Decree resume:
Nor shall the Muse dwell on the solemn Tale,
But o'er her Fall she kindly draws a Veil. ×

Rosanna Maxwell,

Next door to the British Coffee-House, and opposite the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in King-street, Boston, sells on very reasonable Terms.

CHOICE Cane and Jamaica Spirits, West India and New-England Rum, Brandy, Geneva, Dr. Steven's, Cinnamon, Annised and Clove Water, Cherry Rum, Lisbon, Madeira, Port, Fayal, Teneriffe, Malaga and Sherry Wines, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Chocolate, Spices, English and Rhode-Island Cheeses, Dumb Fish, Flour, Lamp Oyl, Rice, Spermaceti and Tallow Candles, Hard Soap, Starch, Snuff, Tobacco, Cream coloured Ware, Mustard, Indigo, different sorts of Glass Ware. &c. &c.

N. B. At the same Place may be had a number of empty Wine Pipes and Quarter Casks, which will be sold at a very low Price for Cash.

☞ Said MAXWELL has to sell Claret Wine by the Hogshead, Quarter Cask, or Dozen, Together with other Articles not here mentioned.

All Persons having Demands on the Estate of Samuel Ruggles, late of Braintree, deceased, are desired to bring in their Claims: And all who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment to John Hollis, Administrator.

THE Public are hereby informed, That last Thursday a Child in the House of Mr. Jackson, opposite the Lamb Tavern, was taken with the Small-Pox, and immediately removed to the Hospital at New-Boston; which is the only House in Town infected with the Distemper.

By Order of the Select Men.
WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

Boston, Feb. 12, 1775.

On WEDNESDAY next, 15th Inst.
At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be sold by Public Vendue, at Russell's Auction-Room, Queen-Street,
A variety of House Furniture—among which are—
A most excellent Eight Day Clock, Chests of Drawers, Dining Tables, Tea Tables, and Card Tables of Mohogany, Looking Glasses, Chairs, Feather Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Easy Chair, Glass and China Ware, Plate, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Also, a variety of Men's Wearing Apparel.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.
Wednesday next——X o'Clock.

All Persons having Demands on the Estate of BENJAMIN TUFTS, late of Medford, deceased, are desired to bring in their Claims: And all who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment to HANNAH TUFTS and BENJAMIN TUFTS, Administrators.

TO BE SOLD
(As the Owner is going to leave the Province.)
An elegant black Mare, about 14 Hands and one Inch high, rising 6 Years.——
N. B. She has not yet arrived to the perfection of Pacing, but will Walk, Trot, and Canter with almost any Mare in the Country. Inquire at the Bar of the British Coffee-House.

JOSEPH PEIRCE,

At his Shop opposite the West End of the Town-House in Boston——*Has for Sale*——
GENUINE TURLINGTON'S BALSAM OF LIFE——STOUGHTON'S ELIXER—Patent Cake Blacking for Shoes, &c.——
DUTCH LACES, (remarkably cheap) neat spotted Velvets—Tabereen Cords—Royall Ribbs—Corduroy, green, crimson and blue Cape Velvet—Plain, Broad Cloths, Lambskins, Irish Linens, Checks—Hosiery, Womens Patterns, China Ware, Writing Paper, Osnabrigs, Ravens Duck, with a great Variety of other Articles, all which he will on very cheap Terms for ☞ Ready Money.

This is to forwarn all Persons from Trusting *Patience Nichols*, Wife of *Thomas Nichols*, for I hereby declare I will not Pay one Farthing she may contract from the Date hereof, she having committed Fornication. As Witness my Hand,
Natick, Feb. 13, 1775. THOMAS NICHOLS.

TO BE SOLD,
AGREEABLE to the *American Congress Association*, on Thursday the 16th February, Boston, at the House of Mr. *Burdick*, Innholder in Marblehead,——The whole Cargoes of the Schooners, *Lynn*, *Brittania*, and *Adventure*, all from *Falmouth* in Great-Britain.—
Schooner Lynn, Capt. Hooper's Cargo, Consisting of *Invoices*, No. 1.—599 Casks of Raisins,—99 Quarter Casks of Malaga Wine, and 50 Boxes Lemons.
Invoice, No. 2. 20 Boxes Lemons.
Schooner *Britannia*, Captain *Rappe*'s.
Invoice No. 1. 62 Hogsheads and 120 Quarter Casks Malaga Wine, 92 Boxes Lemmons, 500 Casks Raisins, 22 Tons, 18C. 1qr. & 5lb. Spanish Iron.
Invoice No. 2. 47 Casks Raisins.
Schooner *Adventure*, Captain *Tittle*'s.
Invoice, No. 1. 266 Casks Raisins, 192 Quarter Casks Malaga Wine, 200 Boxes Lemmons, 2 Tons, 0C. 2q. 25lb Iron.
No. 2. 18 Boxes Lemmons.
No. 3. 1 ½ Cask Wine.
The Sale to begin at XI o'Clock, A. M.
Marblehead, 18 February 1775.

THE Proprietors of a Township lying adjoining to Amarascoggin River, in the County of Cumberland, which was granted by the Great and General Court, on the 11th Day of June, A. D. 1771, to David Phips, Esq; and others, at their Legal Meeting on the 23d Day of November last.
Voted a Tax of Twenty Shillings on each Right in said Township, which has been Published as the Law directs: Several of which Proprietors are delinquent in the Payment of said Tax.
Public Notice is therefore hereby given to such, that unless their Taxes be paid to Mr. Samuel Harrington, or Mr. Seth Hastings, Collectors of said Tax, by One o'Clock in the Afternoon of the 8th Day of March next, their Rights will be Sold at Public Vendue for the Payment of their Taxes and Charges. The Sale to begin at Two o'Clock in said Afternoon, at the Dwelling-House of Mrs. Dorothy Coolidge, Innholder in Watertown, and continued by Adjournment if need be.
Braddyll Smith
January 28, 1775. Alex. Shepard } Committee
Nathl. Bridge } for Sale

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last.
Twelve Whites. One Black.
And Eleven from the Army and Navy.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, 6 x.

High Water at BUSTON, for the present Week.
Monday, 26 min. aft. 9 } Friday, 30 min. after 9
Tuesday, 21 min. aft. 10 } Saturday, 26 min. aft. 9
Wednesday, 24 m. aft. 10 } Lord's Day, 10m. aft. 9
Thursday, 32 min. aft. 11 } Full Moon 15th inst. Morn.

Boston: Printed, by EDES & GILL.

(1) This was the Last person that broke out. (2) See Proceedings in Indexes, under Town, County, Provincial, Congress Continental, & Provincial Resolves. Riots, Pres. Oliver destroyed, Hutchinson &c. to Gaol, Soldiers